(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization

International Bureau





(43) International Publication Date 5 February 2004 (05.02.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number WO 2004/011000 A1

A61K 31/436, (51) International Patent Classification⁷: 47/10, 47/12, 47/18, 47/22, 47/26

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2003/023276

25 July 2003 (25.07.2003) (22) International Filing Date:

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

30 July 2002 (30.07.2002) US 60/399,526

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): WYETH [US/US]; Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RUBINO, Joseph, T. [US/US]; 4 Sunrise Way, Towaco, NJ 07082 (US). SISKAVICH, Victoria [US/US]; 2814 First Street, Lyon Mountain, NY 12952 (US). HARRISON, Maureen, M. [US/US]; 20 Pewter Circle, Sugar Loaf, NY 10981 (US). GANDHI, Pooja [US/US]; 1 Ash Court, Highlands Mills, NY 10930 (US).

(74) Agents: KODROFF, Cathy, A. et al.; Howson and Howson, Spring House Corporate Center, P.O. Box 457, Spring House, PA 19477 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

PARENTERAL FORMULATIONS CONTAINING A RAPAMYCIN HYDROXYESTER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

10

15

20

25

30

This invention relates to parenteral formulations of rapamycin 42-ester with 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropionic acid (CCI-779).

Rapamycin is a macrocyclic triene antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*, which was found to have antifungal activity, particularly against *Candida alb cans*, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* [C. Vein *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **28**, 721 (1975); S.N. Sega *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **28**, 727 (1975); H. A. Baker *et al.*, *J. Antibiot.* **31**, 539 (1978); U.S. Patent 3,929,992; and U.S. Patent 3,993,749]. Additionally, rapamycin alone (U.S. Patent 4,885,171) or in combination with picibanil (U.S. Patent 4,401,653) has been shown to have antitumor activity.

The immunosuppressive effects of rapamycin have been disclosed. Cyclosporin A and FK-506, other macrocyclic molecules, also have been shown to be effective as immunosuppressive agents, therefore useful in preventing transplant rejection [R. Y. Calne *et al.*, *Lancet* 1183 (1978); and U.S. Patent 5,100,899]. R. Martel *et al.* [*Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol.* 55, 48 (1977)] disclosed that rapamycin is effective in the experimental allergic encephalomyelitis model, a model for multiple sclerosis; in the adjuvant arthritis model, a model for rheumatoid arthritis; and effectively inhibited the formation of IgE-like antibodies.

Rapamycin is also useful in preventing or treating systemic lupus erythematosus [U.S. Patent 5,078,999], pulmonary inflammation [U.S. Patent 5,080,899], insulin dependent diabetes mellitus [U.S. Patent 5,321,009], skin disorders, such as psoriasis [U.S. Patent 5,286,730], bowel disorders [U.S. Patent 5,286,731], smooth muscle cell proliferation and intimal thickening following vascular injury [U.S. Patents 5,288,711 and 5,516,781], adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma [European Patent Application 525,960 A1], ocular inflammation [U.S. Patent 5,387,589], malignant carcinomas [U.S. Patent 5,206,018], cardiac inflammatory disease [U.S. Patent 5,496,832], and anemia [U.S. Patent 5,561,138].

Rapamycin 42-ester with 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropionic acid (CCI-779) is ester of rapamycin which has demonstrated significant inhibitory effects on tumor growth in both in vitro and in vivo models. The preparation and use of hydroxyesters of rapamycin, including CCI-779, are disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,362,718.

5

10

15

20

25

CCI-779 exhibits cytostatic, as opposed to cytotoxic properties, and may delay the time to progression of tumors or time to tumor recurrence. CCI-779 is considered to have a mechanism of action that is similar to that of sirolimus. CCI-779 binds to and forms a complex with the cytoplasmic protein FKBP, which inhibits an enzyme, mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin, also known as FKBP12-rapamycin associated protein [FRAP]). Inhibition of mTOR's kinase activity inhibits a variety of signal transduction pathways, including cytokine-stimulated cell proliferation, translation of mRNAs for several key proteins that regulate the G1 phase of the cell cycle, and IL-2-induced transcription, leading to inhibition of progression of the cell cycle from G1 to S. The mechanism of action of CCI-779 that results in the G1 to S phase block is novel for an anticancer drug.

In vitro, CCI-779 has been shown to inhibit the growth of a number of histologically diverse tumor cells. Central nervous system (CNS) cancer, leukemia (T-cell), breast cancer, prostate cancer, and melanoma lines were among the most sensitive to CCI-779. The compound arrested cells in the G1 phase of the cell cycle.

In vivo studies in nude mice have demonstrated that CCI-779 has activity against human tumor xenografts of diverse histological types. Gliomas were particularly sensitive to CCI-779 and the compound was active in an orthotopic glioma model in nude mice. Growth factor (platelet-derived)-induced stimulation of a human glioblastoma cell line in vitro was markedly suppressed by CCI-779. The growth of several human pancreatic tumors in nude mice as well as one of two breast cancer lines studied in vivo also was inhibited by CCI-779.

A primary obstacle towards the formulation of CCI-779 as a parenteral dosage form is the poor aqueous solubility, which is less than 1 μ g/ml. The drug is a non-electrolyte and approaches such as pH adjustment and salt formation are not useful for

improving the aqueous solubility. CCI-779 has poor solubility in pharmaceutically acceptable vegetable oils but CCI-779 is soluble in certain water-miscible organic solvents that are acceptable for parenteral administration. These include ethanol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and dimethylacetamide. Two problems or limitations exist with respect to the formulation of CCI-779 in these organic solvents. First, chemical instability has been noted in virtually all solvents. The instability can be due to oxidative degradation of CCI-779 or to cleavage of a lactone bond, resulting in the formation of the ring opened seco-CCI-779. Second, formulations of CCI-779 in organic solvents will precipitate upon dilution with aqueous infusion solutions, such as 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection or 5% Dextrose Injections, or with blood. This is a primary limitation to the use of water miscible organic solvents, also referred to as cosolvents, when used as vehicles for highly water-insoluble compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5

10

15

20

25

This invention avoids the aforementioned problems by solubilizing CCI-779 with a parenterally acceptable cosolvent accompanied by the presence of an antioxidant and/or chelating agent in the solution. The parenteral formulation contains, in addition, a parenterally acceptable surfactant.

In one aspect, this invention provides a CCI-779 cosolvent concentrate which contains CCI-779, an alcoholic solvent, and an antioxidant.

In another aspect, the invention provides a parenteral formulation containing CCI-779, an alcoholic solvent, an antioxidant, a diluent solvent, and a surfactant.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a process for preparing a parenteral CCI-779 formulation by mixing CCI-779 with a parenterally acceptable solvent and an antioxidant to provide a cosolvent concentrate; mixing a diluent solvent and a surfactant to produce a diluent; and mixing the cosolvent concentrate with the diluent to provide the CCI-779 parenteral formulation.

Other aspects and advantage of the present invention will be readily apparent from the foregoing detailed description of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5

10

15

20

25

Thus, the invention provides a CCI-779 cosolvent concentrate containing an parenterally acceptable solvent and an antioxidant as described above and a parenteral formulation containing CCI-779, composed of CCI-779, an parenterally acceptable cosolvent, an antioxidant, a diluent solvent, and a surfactant.

Any given formulation of this invention may contain multiple ingredients of each class of component. For example, a parenterally acceptable solvent can include a non-alcoholic solvent, an alcoholic solvent, or mixtures thereof. Examples of suitable non-alcoholic solvents include, e.g., dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide or acetonitrile, or mixtures thereof. "An alcoholic solvent," may contain one or more alcohols as the alcoholic solvent component of the formulation. Examples of solvents useful in the formulations invention include, without limitation, ethanol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600, polyethylene glycol 1000, or mixtures thereof. These cosolvents are particularly desirable because degradation via oxidation and lactone cleavage occurs to a lower extent for these cosolvents. Further, ethanol and propylene glycol can be combined to produce a less flammable product, but larger amounts of ethanol in the mixture generally result in better chemical stability. A concentration of 30 to 100%v/v of ethanol in the mixture is preferred.

In the present invention, the stability of CCI-779 in parenterally acceptable alcoholic cosolvents is enhanced by addition of an antioxidant to the formulation. Acceptable antioxidants include, but are not limited to, citric acid, d,l- α -tocopherol, BHA, BHT, monothioglycerol, ascorbic acid, propyl gallate, and mixtures thereof. Generally, the formulations of the invention will contain an antioxidant component(s) in a concentration ranging from 0.001% to 1% w/v, or 0.01% to 0.5% w/v, of the cosolvent concentrate, although lower or higher concentrations may be desired. Of the antioxidants, d,l- α -tocopherol is particularly desirable and is used at a concentration of 0.01 to 0.1% w/v with a preferred concentration of 0.075% w/v of the cosolvent concentrate.

In certain embodiments, the antioxidant component of the formulation of the invention also exhibits chelating activity. Examples of such chelating agents include, e.g., citric acid, acetic acid, and ascorbic acid (which may function as both a classic antioxidant and a chelating agent in the present formulations). Other chelating agents include such materials as are capable of binding metal ions in solution, such as ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), its salts, or amino acids such as glycine are capable of enhancing the stability of CCI-779.

5

10

15

20

25

In some embodiments, components with chelating activity are included in the formulations of the invention as the sole "antioxidant component". Typically, such metal-binding components, when acting as chelating agents are used in the lower end of the range of concentrations for the antioxidant component provided herein. In one example, citric acid enhanced the stability of CCI-779 when used at a concentration of less than 0.01% w/v. Higher concentrations are less stable solutions and thus, less desirable for products to be subject to long-term storage in liquid form. Additionally, such chelating agents may be used in combination with other antioxidants as part of the antioxidant component of the invention. For example, an acceptable formulation may contain both citric acid and d,l-α-tocopherol. Optimal concentrations for the selected antioxidant(s) can be readily determined by one of skill in the art, based upon the information provided herein.

Advantageously, in the formulations of the invention, precipitation of CCI-779 upon dilution with aqueous infusion solutions or blood is prevented through the use of a surfactant contained in the diluent solution. The most important component of the diluent is a parenterally acceptable surfactant. One particularly desirable surfactant is polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80. However, one of skill in the art may readily select other suitable surfactants from among salts of bile acids (taurocholate, glycocholate, cholate, deoxycholate, etc.) which are optionally combined with lecithin. Alternatively, ethoxylated vegetable oils, such as a pegylated castor oil [e.g., such as PEG-35 castor oil which is sold, e.g., under the name Cremophor EL, BASF], vitamin E tocopherol propylene glycol succinate (Vitamin E TGPS), and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene

block copolymers can be used in the diluent as a surfactant, as well as other members of the polysorbate family such as polysorbate 20 or 60. Other components of the diluent may include water, ethanol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene 400, polyethylene 600, polyethylene 1000, or blends containing one or more of these polyethylene glycols, propylene glycol and other parenterally acceptable cosolvents or agents to adjust solution osmolarity such as sodium chloride, lactose, mannitol or other parenterally acceptable sugars, polyols and electrolytes. It is expected that the surfactant will comprise 2 to 100% w/v of the diluent solution, 5 to 80% w/v, 10 to 75% w/v, 15 to 60 % w/v, and preferably, at least 5% w/v, or at least 10% w/v, of the diluent solution.

5

10

15

20

25

The parenteral formulation can be prepared as a single solution, or preferably can be prepared as a cosolvent concentrate containing CCI-779, an alcoholic solvent, and an antioxidant, which is subsequently combined with a diluent that contains a diluent solvent and suitable surfactant. Prior to use, the cosolvent concentrate is mixed with a diluent comprising a diluent solvent, and a surfactant. When CCI-779 is prepared as a cosolvent concentrate according to this invention, the concentrate can contain concentrations of CCI-779 from 0.05 mg/mL, from 2.5 mg/mL, from 5 mg/mL, from 10 mg/mL or from 25 mg/mL up to approximately 50 mg/ml. The concentrate can be mixed with the diluent up to approximately 1 part concentrate to 1 part diluent, to give parenteral formulations having concentrations of CCI-779 from 1mg/mL, from 5 mg/mL, from 10 mg/mL, from 20 mg/mL, up to approximately 25 mg/ml. For example the concentration of CCI-779 in the parenteral formulation may be from about 2.5 to 10 mg/mL. This invention also covers formulations having lesser concentrations of CCI-779 in the cosolvent concentrate, and formulations in which one part of the concentrate is mixed with greater than 1 part of the diluent, e.g., concentrate: diluent in a ratio of about 1:1.5, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, or 1:9 v/vand so on, to CCI-779 parenteral formulations having a CCI-779 concentration down to the lowest levels of detection.

Typically the antioxidant may comprise from about 0.0005 to 0.5% w/v of the formulation. The surfactant may for example comprise from about 0.5% to about 10%

w/v of the formulation. The alcoholic solvent may for example comprise from about 10% to about 90% w/v of the formulation.

The parenteral formulations of this invention can be used to produce a dosage form that is suitable for administration by either direct injection or by addition to sterile infusion fluids for intravenous infusion.

The following provide representative examples of the formulations of this invention. The preparation of CCI-779 is described in U.S. Patent 5,362,718, which is hereby incorporated by reference. A regioselective preparation of CCI-779 is described in US Patent 6,277,983, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

When the drug is given by direct injection, a diluent formulation that is primarily aqueous most suitable. See, e.g., Example 3. When the drug is administered by addition to sterile infusion solutions, the diluent formulation can be either primarily aqueous, e.g., water, glucose solution, saline, buffered saline, and the like, or nonaqueous. In the latter case a water miscible cosolvent replaces water in the diluent. Example 4 is a formulation that is nonaqueous and is intended to be added to sterile infusion solutions, such as 0.9% sodium chloride injection, 5% dextrose injection, lactated ringers injection, and other commonly used intravenous infusion solutions prior to administration via intravenous infusion.

20 <u>Cosolvent Concentrate</u>

Example 1

CCI-779	25 mg
Citric acid, anhydrous	0.005% w/v
Dehydrated ethanol, USP	q.s. 1.0 ml

25

5

10

15

The above formulation was packaged in a glass ampoule with a nitrogen/air headspace and had a shelf-life of 18 –30 months when stored at 2-8 °C

Example 2

CCI-779	25 mg
dehydrated ethanol, USP	0.395 g
citric acid, anhydrous, USP	0.025 mg [0.0025% w/v]
d,l-α-tocopherol, USP	0.75 mg [0.075% w/v]
propylene glycol, USP	q.s. 1.0 mL

The above formulation was packaged in a vial with a nitrogen/air headspace. It has demonstrated good stability after 24 months storage at 2-8 °C and room temperature. No significant degradation had been observed after 24 months at 5 °C. Both formulations presented in Examples 1 and 2 can be sterilized by aseptic filtration.

Example 3 is a formula that contains a non-alcoholic cosolvent as the primary vehicle:

Example 3

15	CCI-779	25 mg
	Citric acid, anhydrous	0.025mg
	D,L-α-tocopherol, USP	0.75 mg
	N,N-dimethylacetamide	q.s 1.0 mL

Exposure to short-term temperature stress indicated that the above formula was stable(greater than 97% potency was retained after exposure to stress temperature conditions (e.g. 70 °C) for at least 24 hours).

Diluents

5

10

25 Example 4

Polysorbate 80, NF	5% w/v
Polyethylene glycol 400 NF	5%w/v
Water for injection, USP	q.s. 100%

This formulation can be packaged in vials, sealed and sterilized by autoclaving. The above formulation can be preferably combined in a ratio of 9:1 v/v with the cosolvent concentrate of Example 1 or 2 to produce a solution of CCI-779 at a concentration of 2.5 mg/ml. The resulting mixture can be injected directly or further diluted with 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection or 5% Dextrose Injection to provide a solution for intravenous infusion. Such mixtures are physically and chemically stable for several hours at room temperature. The above diluent, when combined with the CCI-779 formulations in Examples 1 and 2, have been used to deliver doses of 0.5 to 500 mg CCI-779 via direct intravenous injection or intravenous infusion.

Additional examples of diluent formulas which have a primarily aqueous composition are given below:

Example 5

Cremophor EL 10 w/v%
Water for Injection q.s. 100 w/v%

In this example, the diluent was combined with an equal volume of a CCI-779 concentrate (e.g. Example 2 above) to produce a largely aqueous vehicle that was physically stable for several hours at room temperature. This mixture could be suitable for direct intravenous injection.

Example 6

Vitamin E TPGS NF 10 w/v% Water for Injection, USP q.s 100 w/v%

25

20

5

10

15

The above formula was combined with an equal volume of CCI-779 concentrate (e.g. Example 2 above) to produce a largely aqueous vehicle that was physically stable for several hours at room temperature. The resulting concentrate-diluent mixture could also be diluted with 0.9% sodium chloride injection without evidence of drug precipitation.

Example 6 is a diluent suitable for direct intravenous injection of CCI-779 (e.g. IV push) or intravenous infusion following dilution in sterile infusion solutions.

Example 7

5 Polysorbate 20 10% w/v

Water for Injection, USP q.s. 100% w/v

The diluent in Example 7 was combined with an equal volume of CCI-779 concentrate (e.g. Example 2) to produce a mixture that was physically stable for several hours at room temperature. The concentrate-diluent mixture can be used for administration of CCI-779 via IV push.

Example 8

10

15

20

25

Polysorbate 80, NF 40 % w/v
Dehydrated ethanol, USP 19.9% w/v
Polyethylene glycol 400, NF q.s. 100%

The above formulation was sterilized by aseptic filtration. The above formula can be combined with the cosolvent concentrates of Example 1 or 2 preferably in a volume ratio of 1.5:1 to produce a solution containing 10 mg/ml CCI-779. This can be further diluted with 0.9% Sodium Chloride injection or 5% Dextrose Injection to provide a solution for intravenous infusion. These mixtures are physically and chemically stable for several hours at room temperature. The above diluent, when combined with the CCI-779 formulations in Examples 1 and 2, are useful for delivering doses of 2 to 500 mg via intravenous infusion.

Example 9

Polysorbate 20 20% w/v

Polyethylene glycol 400 q.s 100% w/v

The above formula was combined with an equal volume of CCI-779 concentrate (e.g. Example 2) to produce a clear mixture. The concentrate-diluent mixture can be diluted with 0.9% sodium chloride injection to produce a mixture that was physically stable for several hours at room temperature. Example 9 can be used to administer CCI-779 via intravenous infusion.

5

10

The examples herein illustrate the formulations of the invention and their preparation, but are not limiting. It will be readily understood that other solvents, antioxidants, diluents and/or surfactants can be utilized in the present invention. In addition, numerous modifications to the examples are encompassed by the scope of the following claims. All documents identified herein are incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A CCI-779 cosolvent concentrate which comprises, CCI-779, a parenterally acceptable solvent, and an antioxidant component.

- 2. The cosolvent concentrate of claim 1, wherein the parenterally acceptable solvent is dimethylacetamide.
- 3. The cosolvent concentrate of claim 1, wherein the parenterally acceptable solvent is an alcoholic solvent.
- 4. The cosolvent concentrate of claim 3, wherein the alcoholic solvent comprises ethanol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600, or polyethylene glycol 1000.
- 5. The cosolvent concentrate of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the antioxidant component comprises citric acid, glycine, d,l-α-tocopherol, BHA, BHT, monothioglycerol, ascorbic acid, or propyl gallate.
- 6. A CCI-779 cosolvent concentrate which comprises, CCI-779, citric acid, and dehydrated ethanol.
- 7. A CCI-779 cosolvent concentrate which comprises, CCI-779, dehydrated ethanol, d,l-α-tocopherol, and propylene glycol.
- 8. The cosolvent concentrate according to claim 7, which further comprises citric acid.

9. A cosolvent concentrate according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein CCI-779 comprises from about 0.05 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL.

- 10. A cosolvent concentrate according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein CCI-779 comprises from about 25 mg/mL.
- 11. A cosolvent concentrate according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the antioxidant comprises from about 0.001% to 1.0%w/v.
- 12. A parenteral formulation which comprises CCI-779, an alcoholic solvent, an antioxidant, a diluent solvent, and a surfactant.
- 13. The formulation according to claim 12, wherein the alcoholic solvent is ethanol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600, or polyethylene glycol 1000.
- 14. The formulation according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the antioxidant is citric acid, glycine, d,l- α -tocopherol, BHA, BHT, monothioglycerol, ascorbic acid, or propyl gallate.
- 15. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 14, wherein the diluent solvent is water, ethanol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600, polyethylene glycol 1000, or propylene glycol.
- 16. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 15, wherein the surfactant is polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, a bile acid, lecithin, an ethoxylated vegetable oil, vitamin E tocopherol propylene glycol succinate, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers.

17. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 16, wherein CCI-779 comprises from about 1 mg/mL to about 25 mg/mL.

- 18. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 16, wherein CCI-779 comprises from about 2.5 mg/mL to about 10 mg/mL.
- 19. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 18, wherein the antioxidant comprises from about 0.0005 to 0.5% w/v of the formulation.
- 20. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 18, wherein the surfactant comprises from about 0.5% to about 10% w/v of the formulation.
- 21. The formulation according to any of claims 12 to 18, wherein the solvent comprises from about 10% to about 90% w/v of the formulation.
 - 22. A process for preparing a parenteral CCI-779 formulation which comprises
- (a) mixing CCI-779 with a parenterally acceptable solvent and an antioxidant component to provide a cosolvent concentrate;
 - (b) mixing a diluent solvent and a surfactant to produce a diluent; and
- (c) mixing the cosolvent concentrate with the diluent to provide the CCI-779 parenteral formulation.
- 23. The process according to claim 22, wherein the solvent is an alcoholic solvent comprising ethanol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600 or polyethylene glycol 1000.
- 24. The process according to claim 22 or claim 23, wherein the antioxidant component comprises citric acid, d,l-α-tocopherol, BHA, BHT, monothioglycerol, ascorbic acid, or propyl gallate.

25. The process according to any of claims 22 to 24, wherein the diluent solvent is water, ethanol, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, polyethylene glycol 600, polyethylene glycol 1000, or propylene glycol.

- 26. The process according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the surfactant is polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, a bile acid, lecithin, an ethoxylated vegetable oil, vitamin E tocopherol propylene glycol succinate, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers.
- 27. The process according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the solvent is dehydrated ethanol, the antioxidant is citric acid, the diluent solvents are water and polyethylene glycol 400, and the surfactant is polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80.
- 28. The process according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the solvent is dehydrated ethanol, the antioxidant is citric acid, the diluent solvents are dehydrated ethanol and polyethylene glycol 400, and the surfactant is polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80.
- 29. The process according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the solvents are dehydrated ethanol and propylene glycol, the antioxidant is d,l-α-tocopherol, the diluent solvents are water and polyethylene glycol 400, and the surfactant is polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80.
- 30. The process according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the solvents are dehydrated ethanol and propylene glycol, the antioxidant is $d,l-\alpha$ -tocopherol, the diluent solvents are dehydrated ethanol and polyethylene glycol 400, and the surfactant is polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80.

Internati Application No PCT/US 03/23276

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 A61K31/436 A61K47/10 A61K47/26 A61K47/12

A61K47/18

A61K47/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)} \\ \mbox{IPC 7} & \mbox{A61K} \end{array}$

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CHEM ABS Data

			Relevant to claim No.
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the re	levant passages	Helevani to claim No.
Υ	US 5 516 770 A (WARANIS ROBERT P 14 May 1996 (1996-05-14) column 1, line 36 - line 56 column 2, line 19 - line 37 examples	ET AL)	1–30
Υ	EP 0 649 659 A (AMERICAN HOME PR 26 April 1995 (1995-04-26) examples	OD)	1-30
Y	US 5 530 006 A (ENEVER ROBIN P 25 June 1996 (1996-06-25) column 2, line 19 - line 37 examples	ET AL) -/	1-30
			1
X Fur	ther documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Patent family members are listed	l in annex.
<u> </u>		<u></u>	
° Special c 'A' docum consi 'E' earlier filing 'L' docum which citatic	ategories of cited documents: ient defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or its cited to establish the publication date of another or other special reason (as specified)	"T' later document published after the int or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot understand the principle of reamon involve an inventive step when the decument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument is combined with one or more than the cannot be considered to involve an indecument in the cannot be considered t	ernational filing date in the application but leave underlying the claimed invention at be considered to ocument is taken alone claimed invention riventive step when the lore other such docu-
° Special c 'A' docum consi 'E' earlier filing 'L' docum which citatic 'O' docum other 'P' docum	ategories of cited documents: lent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or is cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) lent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means ent published prior to the international filing date but	"T" later document published after the int or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or tinvention "X" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot involve an inventive step when the discoument of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an indocument is combined with one or ments, such combination being obvious in the art.	ernational filing date in the application but aeony underlying the claimed invention but be considered to ocument is taken alone claimed invention riventive step when the ione other such docu- bus to a person skilled
Special c 'A' docum consi 'E' earlier filing 'L' docum which citatic 'O' docum other 'P' docum later	ategories of cited documents: sent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or its cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) ment referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means	"T" later document published after the int or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot involve an inventive step when the discoument of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an indocument is combined with one or ments, such combination being obvice.	ernational filing date in the application but learly underlying the claimed invention of be considered to ocument is taken alone claimed invention inventive step when the lone other such docu- ous to a person skilled
Special c 'A' docum consi 'E' earlier filing 'L' docum which citatic 'O' docum other 'P' docum later	ategories of cited documents: nent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or is cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) nent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means ent published prior to the international filing date but than the priority date claimed	*T* later document published after the int or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or to invention *X* document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot involve an inventive step when the discoument of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an indocument is combined with one or ments, such combination being obvious in the art. *A* document member of the same patents.	ernational filing date in the application but learly underlying the claimed invention of be considered to ocument is taken alone claimed invention inventive step when the location of the content of the content ocu- ous to a person skilled t family
Special c 'A' docum consi 'E' earlier filing 'L' docum which citatic 'O' docum other 'P' docum later	ategories of cited documents: nent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or is cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) nent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means ent published prior to the international filing date but than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the int or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the invention of the cannot be considered novel or cannot involve an inventive step when the decument of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the decument is combined with one or ments, such combination being obvious in the art. '8' document member of the same paten	ernational filing date in the application but learly underlying the claimed invention of be considered to ocument is taken alone claimed invention inventive step when the location of the content of the content ocu- ous to a person skilled t family

Internat Application No
PCT/US 03/23276

		PCT/US 03/23276		
C.(Continua	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
Υ	EP 0 650 730 A (AMERICAN HOME PROD) 3 May 1995 (1995-05-03) page 3, line 41 -page 4, line 19 examples	1-30		
Y	US 5 536 729 A (LEONARD THOMAS W ET AL) 16 July 1996 (1996-07-16) column 3, line 48 -column 5, line 29 examples	1-30		
Υ	US 5 559 121 A (HARRISON MAUREEN M ET AL) 24 September 1996 (1996-09-24) examples	1-30		
Υ	WO 01 97809 A (AMERICAN HOME PROD) 27 December 2001 (2001-12-27) page 9, line 22 -page 10, line 22 page 11, line 20 -page 12, line 5 claims 12,14	1-30		
Y	EP 0 041 795 A (AYERST MCKENNA & HARRISON) 16 December 1981 (1981-12-16) page 3, line 34 -page 4, line 34 page 7, line 10 - line 16 examples	1-30		
Υ	DE 44 18 115 A (SANDOZ AG) 1 December 1994 (1994-12-01) page 3, line 42 -page 4, line 11 page 5, line 63 -page 6, line 43 page 6, line 59 - line 64 examples	1-30		
Υ	GB 2 327 611 A (NOVARTIS AG) 3 February 1999 (1999-02-03) page 3, line 9 -page 4, line 22 examples	1-30		
A	US 5 616 588 A (WARANIS ROBERT P ET AL) 1 April 1997 (1997-04-01) examples	1–30		

Information on patent family members

Internati Application No
PCT/US 03/23276

				101/03	03/232/6
Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5516770	A	14-05-1996	AT AU BR CN DE DE DE HK HU JP SG TW	172119 T 689792 B2 7435194 A 9403949 A 2133179 A1 1109747 A ,B 69413921 D1 69413921 T2 649659 T3 0649659 A1 2123101 T3 944536 A 1012231 A1 71100 A2 111095 A 7149624 A 47562 A1 461816 B	15-10-1998 09-04-1998 13-04-1995 13-06-1995 31-03-1995 11-10-1995 19-11-1998 12-05-1999 23-06-1999 26-04-1995 01-01-1999 31-03-1995 05-05-2000 28-11-1995 30-10-1998 13-06-1995 17-04-1998 01-11-2001
EP 0649659	A	26-04-1995	AT AU BR CA DE DE DE FI HU JP SG US	172119 T 689792 B2 7435194 A 9403949 A 2133179 A1 1109747 A ,B 69413921 D1 69413921 T2 649659 T3 0649659 A1 2123101 T3 944536 A 1012231 A1 71100 A2 111095 A 7149624 A 47562 A1 461816 B 5516770 A	15-10-1998 09-04-1998 13-04-1995 13-06-1995 31-03-1995 11-10-1995 19-11-1998 12-05-1999 23-06-1999 26-04-1995 01-01-1999 31-03-1995 05-05-2000 28-11-1995 30-10-1998 13-06-1995 17-04-1998 01-11-2001 14-05-1996
US 5530006	А	25-06-1996	AUU AUU CAE DEK EPSRUUPV MXZTGW NZTGW	193652 T 681579 B2 3939193 A 2132636 A1 69328829 D1 69328829 T2 633783 T3 0633783 A1 2148224 T3 3034293 T3 70947 A2 9500517 A3 7505628 T 12657 A ,B 9301740 A1 251628 A 633783 T 49652 A1 427903 B	15-06-2000 04-09-1997 08-11-1993 14-10-1993 13-07-2000 12-10-2000 25-09-2000 18-01-1995 16-10-2000 29-12-2000 28-11-1995 30-10-1995 22-06-1995 20-05-2001 01-09-1993 26-07-1996 30-11-2000 15-06-1998 01-04-2001

Information on patent family members

Internation Application No
PCT/US 03/23276

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
	4	WO ZA	9319763 A1 9302224 A	14-10-1993 29-09-1994
EP 0650730	03-05-1995	AU BR CA CN EP FI HU JP	7420494 A 9403947 A 2133174 A1 1109746 A 0650730 A1 944534 A 71131 A2 7149656 A	13-04-1995 13-06-1995 31-03-1995 11-10-1995 03-05-1995 31-03-1995 28-11-1995 13-06-1995
US 5536729	A 16-07-1996	BR CAN IL JP TH AU DE DE DE ESI GR HU LSG	9403948 A 2133177 A1 1108931 A ,B 111007 A 7196519 A 420607 B 173628 T 688782 B2 7420594 A 69414810 D1 69414810 T2 648494 T3 0648494 A1 2124852 T3 944535 A 3029439 T3 1010342 A1 71115 A2 90832 A9 47803 A1	13-06-1995 31-03-1995 27-09-1995 15-06-1998 01-08-1995 01-02-2001 15-12-1998 19-03-1998 13-04-1995 07-01-1999 22-04-1999 09-08-1999 19-04-1995 16-02-1999 31-03-1995 28-05-1999 20-04-2000 28-11-1995 12-11-2001 17-04-1998
US 5559121	A 24-09-1996	ATUURAURA COEEKPSIRKULPUGW	173628 T 688782 B2 7420594 A 9403946 A 2133175 A1 1108529 A ,B 69414810 D1 69414810 T2 648494 T3 0648494 A1 2124852 T3 944535 A 3029439 T3 1010342 A1 71115 A2 111004 A 7196518 A 90832 A9 47803 A1 461812 B	15-12-1998 19-03-1998 13-04-1995 13-06-1995 31-03-1995 20-09-1995 07-01-1999 22-04-1999 09-08-1999 19-04-1995 16-02-1999 31-03-1995 28-05-1999 20-04-2000 28-11-1995 15-06-1998 01-08-1995 12-11-2001 17-04-1998 01-11-2001
WO 0197809	A 27-12-2001	. AU BR CA CN	6844601 A 0111601 A 2412636 A1 1436076 T	02-01-2002 01-07-2003 27-12-2001 13-08-2003

Information on patent family members

Internation Application No
PCT/US 03/23276

				FC1/U3	03/232/6
Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0197809	A		CZ EP HU NO WO US US	20024115 A3 1292302 A2 0301244 A2 20026008 A 0197809 A2 2003149070 A1 2002013335 A1	18-06-2003 19-03-2003 28-08-2003 13-12-2002 27-12-2001 07-08-2003 31-01-2002
EP 0041795	A	16-12-1981	AT AU CA DE EP ES IE JP	11218 T 543727 B2 7093181 A 1177399 A1 3168276 D1 0041795 A2 8207426 A1 51295 B1 57014523 A 16723 A	15-02-1985 02-05-1985 10-12-1981 06-11-1984 28-02-1985 16-12-1981 16-12-1982 26-11-1986 25-01-1984
DE 4418115	A	01-12-1994	AT AT AT AT AT BE CH ES FR BK TP JP USS GK USS BK	408521 B 106594 A 409082 B 172297 A 408520 B 12282000 A 1008329 A3 2124259 A1 686761 A5 4418115 A1 2098180 A1 2705566 A1 2278780 A , B 1011278 A1 1272992 B 11315022 A 3121203 B2 7138161 A 2003166517 A1 6565859 B1 5932243 A 2315216 A , B	27-12-2001 15-05-2001 27-05-2002 15-10-2001 27-12-2001 15-05-2001 02-04-1996 28-11-1994 28-06-1996 01-12-1994 16-04-1997 02-12-1994 14-12-1994 12-05-2000 01-07-1997 16-11-1999 25-12-2000 30-05-1995 04-09-2003 20-05-2003 03-08-1999 28-01-1998 22-06-2001
GB 2327611	A	03-02-1999	GB AU BR CN CY CY CZ DE WP FIU	2308545 A ,B 714360 B2 3924895 A 9509496 A 2200967 A1 1404833 A 1161652 A ,B 2210 A 2213 A 9701231 A3 19581805 TO 9613273 A1 0787011 A1 970995 A 76858 A2	02-07-1997 23-12-1999 23-05-1996 30-09-1997 09-05-1996 26-03-2003 08-10-1997 08-11-2002 08-11-2002 16-07-1997 16-10-1997 09-05-1996 06-08-1997 25-04-1997 29-12-1997

Information on patent family members

Internation Application No
PCT/US 03/23276

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB 2327611	A		IL	115742 A	01-06-2000
			ΙL	129547 A	11-01-2001
			JΡ	10509699 T	22-09-1998
			NO	971898 A	24-06-1997
			NO	20031901 A	24-06-1997
			NZ	295655 A	23-12-1998
			NZ	331835 A	28-04-2000
			PL	319691 A1	18 - 08 - 1997
			PL	184766 B1	31-12-2002
			SK	52197 A3	10-09-1997
			TR	970497 A2	23 - 06-1997
			TR	960359 A2	21-06-1996
			ZA	9509081 A	29-04-1997
US 5616588	 А	01-04-1997	 BR	9403945 A	13-06-1995
			CA	2133180 A1	31-03-1995
			CN	1109748 A	11-10-1995
			ΙL	111008 A	28-10-1999
			JP	7196507 A	01-08-1995
			TW	438586 B	07-06-2001
			ΑT	172120 T	15-10-1998
			ΑU	689488 B2	02-04-1998
			ΑU	7435394 A	13-04-1995
			DE	69413923 D1	19-11-1998
			DE	69413923 T2	12-05-1999
			DK	650729 T3	23-06-1999
			EP	0650729 A1	03-05-1995
			ES	2123721 T3	16-01-1999
			FI	944537 A	31-03-1995
			HK	1012230 A1	05-05-2000
			HU	71101 A2	28-11-1995
			SG	47715 A1	17-04-1998